



ALEXANDRIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, who has just been made a bishop of the M. E. Church, though he was pastor of a Congregationalist Church in New York a year or two ago, says that in the South at the last national election 750,000 white men didn't know whether they voted for Grover Cleveland or Andrew Jackson. Now such talk would indicate a sad degree of recklessness even in one of the unregenerate, but in a mitered bishop it scandalizes the whole congregation of the righteous. Why there are not 750,000 Southern white men who don't know that Mr. Newman when inspector of consulates increased his pay by appointing his wife his secretary and drawing for her the regular salary of such an officer, and that though a professed prohibitionist and deeply impressed with the knowledge of the ill effects of liquor, when he received, as a present, a package of old brandy he sold it to the proprietor of a bar room in Washington.

NOTHING THAT the present leaders of the democracy may do would be surprising; but for the sake of the democratic party it is hoped they may not nominate Mr. Thurman for Vice President, that is if they anticipate success at next fall's election. Mr. Thurman is a good and true democrat, and until incapacitated by the natural infirmities of age was a man whom his party should have delighted to honor. But he is now stricken with years, the vigor of his mind as well as of his body is gone, and it can not be long before he will join the great majority. Should the ticket to be nominated at St. Louis succeed and there be no more changes in the Senate until the next Congress meets, the Senate will be removed from the control of the republicans, but should the Vice President die it will be returned to their hands.

AS STATED in the GAZETTE's Washington correspondence yesterday, a republican has told Mr. Barbour that as he has beaten the republicans combined, it will be an easy matter to beat them in detail. It is hoped no Virginia democrat will be lured into inactivity by such an idea. No matter how divided the Virginia republicans may be now, experience proves that on election day they will be as one, and that then Mahoneites and anti-Mahoneites, white and black, old timers and deserters from the democratic party, conscientious believers in the principles they profess and apostates for the price of their apostasy, they will all march to the polls in armed ranks and deposit republican ballots.

ALL INFORMED and weak advocates of a protective tariff say such a tariff is for the benefit of labor. But the national protective tariff league has sent out a circular to the owners of all the mines and manufacturing in the country, in which they say "we want money and want it at once. It may not be of your personal knowledge, but it is a fact that the manufacturers of the United States are most benefited by our tariff." The money the league wants is to be used in the effort it is making to maintain the existing protective tariff.

MR. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, in the June number of the *North American Review*, explains, by the case of Virginia in the U. S. Supreme Court, the paradox that while the nation, through one of its officers, can be sued against its will, one of the States of which the nation is composed cannot be, and that, too, though the injustice and illegality and unconstitutionality for which redress is sought may be infinitely greater on the part of the State than on that of the nation.

NO MATTER how severe Senator Ingalls may have been in his attack upon the President in his late speech in the U. S. Senate, that attack was only a faint compared with the deliberate assault he makes upon him in this month's number of the *North American Review*. But in this as in every thing else Mr. Ingalls is lucky, for the enmity of Mr. Ingalls makes his friends stick closer to him.

AS THE whole of yesterday was consumed in the U. S. House of Representatives in the consideration of two lines of the first section of the Mills bill, the amount involved in which was less than two hundred dollars, accomplished arithmeticians may, but not without loss of much time, be able to approximate the probable duration of the debate on that bill.

#### From Washington.

(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1888.  
In the House yesterday the Speaker laid before the House the Senate bill for the relief of Laura E. Maddox, widow of the late Joseph H. Maddox, which was referred to the committee on claims. Mr. Taubee, from the committee on claims, reported back favorably the Senate bill for the relief of the personal representatives of the late General Sibley, of Fredericksburg, Va., which was put on the private calendar of the committee of the whole. Mr. Lee presented petitions of Chas. O. Embury, for estate of Tabitha A. Waugh, and of W. A. Bickers and John Bickers, administrators of James Bickers, of Virginia, for reference of their claims to the court of claims; also a petition for the passage of House bill 8381.  
It is understood to-day that the object of the republicans to delay the consideration of the tariff bill has become so patent that the democrats will interpose no objection to such delay for two or three weeks, when, as it will by that time have become apparent, that further delay will mean no vote at this

session, an effort will be made to so change the rules that the debate can be stopped summarily and the bill put on its passage.  
There being some doubt as to Senator Hoar's preference, he was interviewed on that subject this morning. He said he had been asked by Mr. Sherman to present his name to the convention, but had declined because he was only one of the delegates from his State and had no right to speak for his State until there had been a consultation. They would go to the convention, he said, fancy free, and after a conference with the other delegates, and deciding upon a man who would be most likely to carry one or more of the pivotal States, vote for him. He also said he understood the Southern delegations would insist upon no one, but would support the man the North and West should think the strongest.

Ex-Senator Kelly of Oregon, who though out of the Senate only eleven years is hardly known by any of the present democratic members of that body, is here on important law business, but will start to-night for St. Louis, as he is a delegate from his State to the national democratic convention. He says the election to be held in his State on Monday next is for a representative in Congress and for a legislature that will elect a successor to Senator Delp. He is hopeful of a democratic victory, and says the republicans of his State are by no means sanguine of success.

There was no session of the Senate to-day that body having adjourned yesterday until Monday after passing the Indian appropriation bill. To the House to-day the agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration. During the debate on it Mr. Yost of Virginia made a speech in favor of either enlarging the appropriation for seed or making none at all. He said that the existing appropriation did not provide seed for one forty-ninth of the people to whom they should be sent, and that he distributed his small allowance among the poorest of his constituents.

The Virginia democratic association of this city at their meeting last night elected delegates to the national democratic league to be organized in Baltimore on the 4th proximo, and to which every democratic club in the country is invited to send five delegates.

The State central committee of the anti-Mahone republicans in Virginia will, so a member of that committee here to-day says, meet in Richmond on Tuesday next to appoint an executive committee and arrange other matters. He also says the committee has prepared an address in which they accuse Mahone of usurping the sole power of the republican party of Virginia, and practically say that until he shall be deposed there will be no united republican party in the State. He also says they advise the republicans to hold meetings in every county and city of the State, and organize under their plan of campaign.

The Virginia delegation to the St. Louis convention left here at ten o'clock this morning, via the Pennsylvania Railroad. They occupied two parlor cars. Mr. Barbour took with him Miss Ellen Daingerfield, Mrs. Henry Daingerfield and Mr. R. J. Daingerfield. They will reach St. Louis to-morrow afternoon.

#### VIRGINIA NEWS.

Capt. W. Gordon McCabe has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the students of the University of Virginia on the 27th inst.

The Colorado beetle is playing havoc with the Irish potato crops of the truckers, as is the army bug with the grass raisers of Norfolk county and vicinity.

A fine Alderney bull, belonging to Mr. Frank Gist, of Loudoun county, was killed by lightning on Tuesday evening, while standing under a large tree.

A letter received from Hon. A. M. Kelley, one of the judges of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt, states that he will visit Richmond about the 20th inst.

Mr. Geo. W. Tansil, of Occoquan, recently purchased 741 acres of the Nagle tract in the lower part of Prince William county for \$10,400 and sold to Mr. E. L. Cockerell 224 acres of the same for the sum of \$2,800.

It is stated that a case of yellow fever broke out on the Italian steamship *Robiati* before her arrival at Norfolk, and since she has been at the wharves there a policeman has been stationed on board to see that no blankets or other material are removed.

The announcement is made that Miss Amelia Rives will shortly be married to Mr. Archie Chandler, grandson of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Chandler lives in Paris. Miss Rives is at her home in Albemarle county, where she has been engaged in her literary work for the past twelve months.

Judge Bond has accepted the appeal bond of \$100,000 given by the city of Danville in the appeal from the decision of the court in the Danville and New River case. A supersedeas will not be obtained from the Supreme Court to stay the sale of the road until the Danville claim can be argued before that court.

Mr. John R. Tillett, who has the contract for erecting the monument and renovating the grounds of the Confederate cemetery at Manassas, has a force of workmen busily engaged there. The iron fence to enclose the grounds has been received and the work will be pushed to completion. The monument will be eight feet square at the base and 35 feet high.

Miss Emma Breedlove, a cousin of Mrs. W. O. Owen, of Lynchburg, and highly esteemed in that city, was drowned recently in Indian Territory. She was taking a drive with a gentleman companion, and in attempting to cross a stream which was greatly swollen by the recent rains, their buggy was overturned and the occupants thrown into the water.

There were several washouts on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad yesterday, and all trains were interrupted. No trains have run for two days on the Roanoke and Tar River Road, and bridges are threatened with destruction. The low farm lands are badly overflowed, and in some places the crops are several feet under water. The injury to farmers will doubtless be serious, and to the lumber and wood getters the loss will be considerable.

James P. Cooper, agent for the foreign bondholders, yesterday, tendered to the sheriff of Rockingham county coupons amounting to \$3,500 in payment of executions on judgments against coupon taxpayers. The executions are for taxes, interest and costs. Under instructions from the State auditor, the sheriff refused to accept them. The auditor also instructed the sheriff not to levy but to return the executions to the Circuit Court where they will probably remain until the injunction granted by Judge Bond restraining the sheriff of Richmond city from levying on coupon executions is disposed of.

A SENSATION IN COURT—A sensation occurred in Judge Jameson's Court at Chicago yesterday morning. Mrs. Meekie L. Lawson was impatiently waiting for the divorce case of her husband to be called. Col. H. C. Whitney, her husband's attorney, was sitting at a side table writing, when the court was suddenly started to hear a pistol shot. The shot was followed by four more in rapid succession. Two of the balls hit the lawyer, one taking effect below the groin and the other in the left leg. The wound near the right groin will probably be fatal. Mrs. Lawson was arrested and immediately taken to jail. When she arrived at the jail she had every appearance of being an insane woman.

#### The Late Judge Meade.

The Honorable Nathaniel Burwell Meade, late Judge of the Hustings' Court of the city of Alexandria, departed this life on the 29th day of May, 1888, of angina pectoris, or ossification of the heart, of which disease for many of the last years of his life he had been severely afflicted.

Judge Meade was born at Benvenue, in the county of Clarke, then Frederick, on the 21st July, 1828. His father, David Meade, was the youngest son of Col. Richard Kidder Meade, a distinguished and favorite member of Washington's staff, and the youngest brother of William Meade, the late venerable Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia. His mother was a Nelson, whose mother was a daughter of Warren Washington by Hannah Fairfax, born at Mt. Vernon, and Washington was godfather to her at her baptism. This Hannah was the Hannah Washington mentioned in the last will of Washington.

At the early age of seventeen years (in 1845) young Meade migrated to the West, and studied law with Hansen Lee Penn, a distinguished lawyer of his day, in Ohio, and returned to Virginia in 1850, and in the fall of that year married Eugenia, the only daughter of Albert Turner, of Pop Castle, in King George county, Virginia, and settled in the county of his nativity, preferring the calling of the agriculturist to the practice of the profession for which, under the tutelage of Mr. Penn, he had prepared himself, giving his leisure moments, as the custom was with most Virginia gentlemen, then and now, to politics. He was an earnest, zealous and active whig, serving as delegate to its county and State conventions—in his candidate for the Virginia Senate in 1859 in the Winchester district, and delegate from the same district to the last national convention of the whig party held in Baltimore, and at which Bell and Everett were nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

He was a devoted friend and enthusiastic admirer of Henry Clay, with whom he held close personal relations, wearing to the day of his death a lock of hair of the sage of Ashland, sent to him by the great statesman.

Judge Meade, like most, if not all, of the leaders of the whig party in Virginia, was greatly opposed to the secession of the State, and by pen and word resisted it with all his power. In January, 1861, he was called to the control of the Winchester *Republican*, then the organ of the whig party in that portion of the State, and consequently removed his residence to that city. He continued his efforts in behalf of the Union until President Lincoln demanded of Virginia her quota of 75,000 men with which "to quell the insurgents," as the secessionists, then organized as the Confederate States, were designated by the government of the United States, when he became an active and zealous supporter of the Confederate government. Gen. Turner Ashby, his life long friend and schoolmate, tendered him a position on his staff, which was declined at the instance and advice of Gen. Stonewall Jackson upon the ground that he had other use for him.

In the fall of 1865 he was elected to the Virginia Senate from the Winchester district.

Judge Meade was a fluent speaker and wielded "the pen of a ready writer," and was thoroughly posted on the past and then, present history of party politics, State and federal, and of the leading men of the country.

In 1872 he wrote many pointed and stringent articles under the signature of "Senex," in opposition to what is familiarly known as "the funding bill," and in 1873 (January) he took charge of the editorial department of the *Richmond Whig*. While editor of the *Whig* he was elected (1873) by the conservative state convention to succeed the Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel as the chairman of the executive committee, was re-elected in 1876, and resigned the position in 1877 by reason of failing health.

Mainly through his active instrumentality was secured the withdrawal of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter as a competing candidate for gubernatorial honors in 1874, thus opening the way for the nomination and subsequent election of Gen. James L. Kemper as Governor of Virginia.

During the ever memorable heated canvass of 1876, although confined to his room, he wrote most of the leading editorials in the *Whig*, assisted, when himself unable to write, by a friend, who had no official relation with the *Whig*, receiving no aid, as has been claimed, from a then attaché of that paper, now dead, who needed not this unfounded claim to add lustre to the laurels which crowned his brow as journalist and editor. His health continuing to fail him, he was enforced to resign the editorial chair, which he had filled with ability for five years, and in January, 1878, returned to Winchester. He never afterwards assumed the editorial functions. In 1879 he removed to the town of Culpeper, in the county of the same name; in 1880 he was elected Mayor, and in the same year was appointed elector on the readjuster electoral ticket. Judge Meade was opposed to two Hancock electoral tickets, but gave his consent to serve, it being ascertained that the electors were pledged to vote for Hancock for President.

Judge Meade had never claimed to be a democrat. His glory was in being a whig, of the old line, of the unadulterated stock, "as his fathers before him were," and being such, after the war of secession had ended, he co-operated with whigs, democrats and liberal republicans, as the conservative party of Virginia, and never voted with the republican party. As a conservative, he cordially co-operated with the readjuster party on the question of the State debt, regarding readjustment as the only means of averting readjustment. When this party and the republican party were amalgamated into one, he took sides with the democratic party. In all of his political career he was ever moderate, conservative and liberal towards those who differed with him in opinion. He never invaded the amenities due from one to another gentleman. He was never harsh in his judgment of others, nor offensive in word or bearing to political opponents.

In 1882 he was elected judge of the Corporation Court of the city of Alexandria by the coalition party, of which he was a coadjutor, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the incumbent Judge, and afterwards for a full term.

From his infancy Judge Meade had been taught to exercise faith in God, and when he was informed of his elevation to the bench, he retired at once to his closet and prayed for wisdom and knowledge to make him a wise, impartial and just judge, regarding this of far more value to him than any reputation he might be able to win for ability. How far his faith was rewarded may be found in that his decisions have been rarely appealed from, and none have been reversed.

Unfortunately Judge Meade's judicial position on the bench was not so pleasant as it might have been. His was a political appointment. He had been brought from other vicinities; talented, deserving, competent resident members of the bar were overlooked. He had never practised his profession and thus his election was not by any cordial acceptance, while it was distasteful to many. His political opponents probably were not so mild mannered, nor, perhaps, was he so Duncan-like as to remove the first bitterness, and it gathered strength as time rolled on; and, in a chambered, perhaps it was not quite unnatural that an effort

was made by the dissentients and political opponents to include him, with some others, who had been most active in sustaining the movement resulting in the readjustment of the State debt and the retirement for the time of those who had resisted the same from all power in the State and the public service, in the attempt to remove them from the bench. The effort against Judge Meade failed, and now that he has been called to another tribunal, let the memories of the bitter strife be buried in the sweeter remembrance of the personal virtues and social qualities of the deceased. We cannot obliterate—but we can forget.

At the age of 29 years (1857) Judge Meade was confirmed as a member of the Episcopal Church by his uncle, the venerable diocesan of the State; and his stand in the Church was as conspicuously prominent as it was in the political affairs of the Commonwealth. In 1862 he was elected a vestryman of Christ Church, Winchester, and for eight successive years was one of its wardens. He was frequently lay delegate to the Council, and in 1865 was the delegate from the State at large to the last general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, held at Augusta, Georgia. He was the author of the address to the President of the United States, signed by the laity and clergy of the State Council of the Church held at Richmond to rally the fall of 1865, petitioning for the release from prison of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, and upon his removal to Culpeper he was elected a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church.

And now, at the end of a life of many enjoyments, of many sorrows, and much bodily suffering, he has yielded to the great conqueror of man in the last year of his age. A tender and devoted wife, for more than three decades the partner of his joys, the solace of his grief—gentle, loving children, kindred and friends, near and from afar, as they gathered around his tomb to mourn their loss and drop a tribute to his memory, can but rejoice in a reasonable and comfortable assurance that his kind and fatherly friend has been "gathered to his fathers" to rest from his labors, and forever to be with his God and Judge, from whose decree there is no appeal.

A FRIEND.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reduction of the public debt during May was \$1,971,049.03.

Jay Gould is reported seriously ill in his private car near Kansas City.

James B. Hayes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, is dead.

The Senate yesterday, passed the Indian appropriation bill, and then adjourned until Monday.

Dr. Pepper expresses a somewhat hopeful view of Gen. Sheridan's condition, and says that although desperately ill, there may be a chance of recovery.

A special dispatch from Columbus, O., gives an interview with Mr. Thurman, in which he intimates that he might be induced to accept the democratic nomination for Vice-President.

POSTPONED.—In the Circuit Court in session at Culpeper C. H., yesterday, the case of the Commonwealth vs. Edwin Barbour for killing Ellis Williams, editor of the *Exponent*, last March, was called. Judge James Keith of Fauquier county presided. A paper was presented to the court by the defense, signed by sixty-two citizens, asking a change of venue, on the ground that it was thought a fair trial could not be had in Culpeper county. This was argued. The judge decided as a test that the venire then present be examined as to their qualifications as jurors in the case, which was done, when ten out of the eighteen examined as the panel were passed. After this the sheriff and deputy sheriffs and a number of citizens were examined as to the state of feeling in the town and county on both sides, which resulted in Judge Keith's ruling that the trial should be in Culpeper, but that it would be postponed to a special term commencing July 23.

BASEBALL.—The League games for the baseball championship played yesterday resulted as follows: New York 2, Pittsburgh 0; Boston 5, Indianapolis 3; Detroit 4, Philadelphia 2; Chicago 10, Washington 1. To-day Pittsburg will play at Boston, Chicago at Philadelphia, Indianapolis at New York, and Detroit at Washington. The following is the record to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Chicago.....	22	9	Philadelphia.....	13	15
Boston.....	21	13	Pittsburgh.....	12	17
New York.....	18	12	Indianapolis.....	10	21
Detroit.....	18	13	Washington.....	8	22

Brooklyn now leads the Association clubs, followed by Cincinnati, St. Louis, Athletics, Baltimore, Cleveland, Louisville, and Kansas City.

#### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The stock market was very dull again at the opening this morning, while first prices, as compared with last evening's closing figures, were from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. lower. The market was unusually dull, however, a few stocks completely monopolizing the dealings. Prices manifested an improving tendency, but changes in quotations were confined to the narrowest limits. After that time, however, the market exhibited no feature of any kind, and at 11 o'clock it was very dull and rather heavy after a slight reaction at about opening figures generally. Money easy at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, \$2,578,875; Loans, decrease, \$184,400; Specie, decrease, \$184,400; Legal tenders, increase, \$35,100; Deposits, decrease, \$2,726,500; Circulation, decrease, \$212,800. The banks now hold in excess of the 25 per cent. rule, 25,915,625.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Virginia 6s consolidated —; past-due coupons —; 10-40s 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; new 3s 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  bid to-day.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, June 2.—Flour is firmly held by both millers and holders of stocks, notwithstanding the easy tone of the wheat markets. Wheat is weak; there is no change to report except in low and medium grades, which are selling off from 1 to 2c per bushel; strictly choice samples still bring extreme prices; sales run, as to condition of the offerings, from 75 to 100. Corn is steady at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 64 in car lots, and at 65 to 66 in small quantities delivered to purchasers. Rye and oats are without change. Eggs, butter and other produce are in more liberal supply. Millfeed has declined fractionally.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10a10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Flour steady and quiet. Wheat—Southern lower and quiet; Fall 91a96; longberry 93a98; Western about steady; No 2 winter red spot 91a92; June 91 bid; July 90a94; 90a; Aug 89a90. Corn—Southern lower and quiet; white 62a61; July 60a61; Western easier; mixt spot 60a61; June 60a61; July 60a61; Aug 62a63. Oats firm; Southern and Penna 44; Western white 43a45; do mixed 40a41; Rye dull and nominal at 63.70. Hay easier; prime to choice Western 16.50a17.50. Provisions firm and active. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 15a16 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Whiskey steady at \$12a16. Other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton quiet; uplands 10; Orleans 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; futures opened steady but closed dull. Flour dull and easy. Wheat lower. Corn higher. Pork steady at \$15.25a15.50. Lard stronger at \$8.70.

CHICAGO, June 2, 11 a. m.—At this hour the July option is quoted as follows: Wheat 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Corn 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 56; Oats 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pork \$14.10; Lard \$8.50; short ribs \$7.55.

#### MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 2, 1888.  
Sun rises.....4.39 Sun sets.....7.16

SAILED.

Schr J C Quinby, Norfolk, by Perry, Smoot & Co.



16-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

#### Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned yesterday till Monday.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Blount, of Georgia, the Senate amendments to the experimental agricultural station bill were concurred in.

The House at an early hour went into Committee of the Whole on the agricultural appropriation bill.

#### Mr. Thurman Interviewed.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—A special in this morning's *Republican* from Columbus, O., says: This evening the representative of the *Republican* called on Judge Thurman at his home and found him in a happy and talkative mood. He opened the conversation by asking for the latest news, and when informed that the Thurman boom was rapidly spreading, said:

"Yes, I guess so, at least it looks that way, judging from all the telegrams and letters I have been receiving, but didn't I say two years ago, and again two weeks ago, that there's no office on earth that I wanted?"

"But now, Judge, the whole country is clamoring for Thurman for Vice-President, and what are you going to do about that?"

"Well, I hardly know; it would not be very proper in one to decline a thing that had not been tendered him. For years I have tried to be left alone here with my wife in this den (speaking of the library) and these friends of mine on these shelves, but somehow they won't permit me to live in peace."

"If the nomination is given you, even against your protests, would not you feel it your duty to accept?"

"I have the highest regard for President Cleveland and sincerely hope he will be re-elected. If I thought that my name would add any strength to the ticket I am willing to make a personal sacrifice for the interests of the party. I certainly should feel very bad, should the ticket be defeated, to think that I had declined if my name would have strengthened it, of course. It is only upon the condition that the nomination comes without any struggle that I can accept."

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.—T. E. Powell called on Judge Thurman last night, and authorized the statement that Thurman has consented to have his name presented to the St. Louis convention for Vice President on the condition that the Ohio delegation is solid for him, and that he will accept if nominated. Mr. Powell will present the name of Thurman.

#### General Sheridan's Condition.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 3 a. m.—General Sheridan awoke from a light sleep a short time ago and was immediately seized with an attack of coughing which lasted for some minutes. The cough did not seem to be as strong as heretofore and was accompanied by more expectoration. Nothing could be learned about General Sheridan at the door and it was insisted at first that there had been no coughing and later that it was not the General but some one else who had been coughing. The attack caused all the physicians to arouse and go to his bedside.

4:45 a. m.—General Sheridan's condition remains about the same. He has rested easily most of the night. Every one asleep except Drs. Byrne and Matthews and the attendants at the door.

At 8:15 o'clock this morning Dr. Matthews left the house and said to a reporter that the General passed quite a comfortable night and there was no recurrence of heart trouble. His cough was not so severe as on previous nights and on the whole he has about held his own. Mrs. Sheridan is now with the General. All of the doctors were with him at different times during the night, Dr. Matthews and Byrne remaining through.

The following bulletin was issued at 9:50 a. m.

June 2, 9:40 a. m.—General Sheridan continues to hold his own. There has been no recurrence of alarming symptoms. He passed a fairly good night and had sufficient sleep.

At one o'clock Gen. Sheridan was sleeping quietly. No unfavorable symptoms have appeared thus far to-day.

#### Lynched.

VIRQUA, Wis., June 2.—At a late hour last night one thousand determined men surrounded the jail in which Grandstaff, the murderer of the Drake family, was confined, and after a brisk fight the officers were overpowered and the prisoner was dragged to the court house square, where he was hung to a tree, but before life was extinct he was let down to see if he would confess. Not doing so he was hauled up once more, but only to be lowered again in a few moments. After the second elevation to the court house oak he made a statement that he, Frank and Elsiea Carroll had the murder concocted and that they had the deed accomplished before he arrived at the house. None of the above is thought to be true. Grandstaff was then swung off once more and he hung ten or eleven minutes, before life was extinct.

#### The German Lutheran Church.

MADISON, Wis., June 2.—The triennial General Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church is in session here. At last evening's meeting reports were received. The statement of the general cashier showed that the receipts had been \$47,000 since the last conference, all of which, except a small balance, had been expended for the support of schools, missions and church work. The synod now embraces 246 ministers, 387 congregations and 38,000 members, 519 parochial schools and an average yearly attendance of 6,427.

#### Death of a Prominent Mason.

LONDON, June 2.—George Parker Brookbank, P. G. D. and P. G. S. and bearer of Free Masons of England, is dead.

#### Explosion of Naphtha.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—A naphtha tank located in the northern part of the city exploded yesterday and hurled Wm. Kelley and James Christie high in the air. Kelley was instantly killed and Christie was fatally injured. The two men were tinner and were repairing a leak in the tank, which was nearly empty. There was a large quantity of gas in it, however, and this ignited from the charcoal stove used by the men for heating irons.

#### Disintegration.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The *Times* says: "The disintegration of the knights of labor in this vicinity is going on at a rapid rate. Ever since the great rebellion was started after the annual convention last October the desertions have been many. The 'rebels' have not succeeded in getting a great many knights to join the new provisional organization. The whole number of persons now paying taxes to the provisional committee is only about thirty thousand."

#### Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The report of Jay Gould's serious illness is not credited at his office in the Western Union building. It was said there that his son George went yesterday for a few days' cruise in his yacht, the *Hildegard*. No telegrams of a startling nature concerning Mr. Gould have been received by any of his intimate business associates.

#### The Indisposed.

POTSDAM, June 5.—The Emperor's first night here was a satisfactory one. His condition is good this morning although he is fatigued from the journey.

LONDON, June 2.—Mr. John Bright is making progress.

MILAN, June 2.—The Emperor of Brazil is stronger to-day.

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